

A GIFT TO THE RAILROADS.

Millions of Dollars Voted as a Free Gift by Congress—What is The

MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE?

The Conduct of The Railroads in The Last Campaign—They Reduced The Number of Employees and Reduced Their Pay, While at the Same Time Increasing the Pay of Their Officials—Why The Railroads Went Into Politics—They Were the Most Powerful Allies of the Gold Trust—Why This Scheme Was of the People's Party—How the Whiskey Campaign Funded the

Continued from last week—Part 3.

Mr. President, I was answering a very pertinent question propounded by Senator Fred Williams, and explaining to him why probably any man placed as the managers of great railway corporations are placed would not do just as he does, but that I did not excuse those who allowed the money to be made it possible for us to do it.

The question is, not whether we do that, but the question is whether it is public policy for us to be allowed to do it. The question is whether or not the people of this country are to be allowed to do it. The question is whether or not the people of this country are to be allowed to do it.

We not only have the oil trust, but the money trust is springing up in every direction to corrupt and blight legitimate industry and enterprise. These trusts are the result of transportation monopolies and the gold standard. The money trust is the twin partner of all other trusts. This is the chief contention of the People's Party. In this connection I call attention to the fact that the People's Party hand book. It is as follows:

THE MONEY TRUST.

"The monetary system and the laws governing it are the most important questions of government in civilized nations. The transportation question to the people of the United States on account of the extent of our territory, and the vastness of our commerce is a question equal in importance to either of these. Those who control our money, our transportation, and our commerce are the most powerful forces in the country. They are taking an active part in politics and are placing their power behind and in support of the gold standard. It is the duty of the people to take action to exchange information and to exchange information and to exchange information."

Behind the gold standard the monopolies and trusts have massed their forces, making the real issue, now whether the people will capture the government, or whether the government will be able to control those who have captured it. The people are being deceived by the gold standard, and the people are being deceived by the gold standard.

The railroads entered into the last campaign, as I have stated in the past, as the single gold standard. They contributed to the campaign and they tried to make their employees, when they wanted to do so or not, they wanted to do so or not, they wanted to do so or not.

It is a fact that the railroads, in their conduct, and I was showing that every argument they used in the campaign, as I have shown, that they had already done under the gold standard.

To proceed, these tables show an increase in mileage each year and a greater number of men dismissed. More than one-third of the men employed on the railroads of the country were dismissed, while the railway mileage was increased. The average pay of each man was \$1.63 a day. This made the total loss \$5,575,753 a day.

These tables show the loss to the railway's employees by being dismissed. The average pay of each man was \$1.63 a day. This made the total loss \$5,575,753 a day. The average pay of each man was \$1.63 a day. This made the total loss \$5,575,753 a day.

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A GREAT SPEECH.

George Fred Williams Williams States the Issue.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

If the Money-Changers Have Entered the Sanctuary of Our Commonwealth, Shall We Heedless to Carry them Out?—It is More than a Fight for Silver, It is a Fight for Human Rights—Light Breaks in New England.

NEW YORK, March 20.—George Fred Williams, the brilliant young lawyer and former Congressman from Massachusetts, who has been out of the cause of free silver, gave an interesting lecture last night, under the auspices of the New York Bimetallist Association in Carnegie Hall.

The big hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the bad weather and the fact that an admission fee was charged. These latter facts show that the people are more intensely interested in the cause than ever.

When Mr. Williams appeared before his audience he was escorted by H. M. McDonald, the president of the New York Bimetallist Association. He was in excellent health and was not at all overcome by the heat.

He is tall and athletic. His features are strong and classic. President McDonald told how unfairly the gold standard newspapers had treated the series of lectures given by the New York Bimetallist Association in failing to give them proper notice, in spite of this, he said, they were not discouraged.

George Fred Williams spoke for about an hour, and while his subject was "Money and the Commonwealth," he did not attempt to deal with it in a technical way. Instead, he spoke in an easy conversational tone, only becoming more eloquent as he spoke of the unfortunate condition of the masses of the people in this country or when he denounced those who held him responsible for it.

"Eighteen hundred years ago," said Mr. Williams, "there arose above the horizon of pagan selfishness the star of human brotherhood and human charity. Under that star alone can our republic, God's own republic, prosper. If there were money-changers have entered the sanctuary of our commonwealth shall we hesitate to cast them out, when we can even though the seribers and the chief priests seek how they may destroy us?"

"What is the problem with which we have to do deal? It is, how shall every man, with his labor, obtain a just share of the fruits of his toil? How shall the way be cleared for fairness in the race? The condition which God has fixed cannot be changed but the condition which man has fixed can be changed and must be studied."

"The contest through which we have just passed was a social one. It was indeed a contest of the masses against the classes. It is sure that the masses on the one hand deemed their rights had been violated, while on the other hand there were something that compelled all the moneyed powers of our civilization to band together on the defensive."

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BONDHOLDERS AND BANKERS.

The Scheme This Class Works on The People—How Long Shall It Go On?

NO TAXATION ON WEALTH.

They Place The Burden Upon The Wealth-Producing—How The Bankers Can Continue To Be Fooled By The Money Trusts?

If the government can issue bonds and they are good and sell at a premium, why can't the government issue legal tender paper money on the same basis? The legal tender draws no usury and the bonds do.

This government should have never issued any bonds but should have issued legal tender paper money, a money that every one would have been willing to receive for any consideration; a money that never had to be redeemed—it is a money that is redeemed every time it is used.

Do not let us blame those who were not so wise as to issue bonds, but let us blame those who are so stupid as to issue bonds. The issue that was sprung on us here in the East was new to us. To my mind it is a great tribute to the intelligence of New England and New York that so many men here voted for the gold standard.

At the close of his lecture Mr. Williams' audience went up on the stage, and he shook hands with nearly everybody, answering their questions. He was in excellent health and was not at all overcome by the heat.

George Fred Williams spoke for about an hour, and while his subject was "Money and the Commonwealth," he did not attempt to deal with it in a technical way. Instead, he spoke in an easy conversational tone, only becoming more eloquent as he spoke of the unfortunate condition of the masses of the people in this country or when he denounced those who held him responsible for it.

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"What is the problem with which we have to do deal? It is, how shall every man, with his labor, obtain a just share of the fruits of his toil? How shall the way be cleared for fairness in the race? The condition which God has fixed cannot be changed but the condition which man has fixed can be changed and must be studied."

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THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Prepared and Introduced in The General Assembly by Senator George H. Battle of North Carolina.

An Act To Revise and Improve The Public School System.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: (Continued from last week.)

Sec. 15. All orders for the payment of teachers' salaries, for building, repairs, school furnishings, or for the payment of money for any purpose whatsoever before it shall be a valid order in the hands of the county treasurer, shall be signed first by at least three members of the committee, then by the county supervisor who shall place his seal upon it. PROVIDED HOWEVER, that no order shall be signed by the county supervisor for more money than is in the credit of that district for the fiscal year.

Sec. 16. The school committee of each district shall keep a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all money received by them from the appropriation of the county school fund, and from all other sources whatsoever, and shall also keep an accurate account with each school in their district of the money apportioned by them to said school, and of the money received by said school from pupils, and the amount expended by the committee of said school for teachers' salaries and all other purposes.

Sec. 17. The county board of education shall meet annually at the court house in the said county on the first Mondays in June, July, September and January, and may sit on any day to day until such matters as may properly come before them are disposed of, and may meet on such other times upon the call of the chairman of the board as may be necessary. PROVIDED, that the compensation of the members of the board shall not exceed two dollars per diem and mileage as is now allowed to the board of county commissioners.

Sec. 18. The county supervisor shall be ex officio the Secretary of the county board of education, and shall see that all moneys belonging to the school fund are properly paid to the treasurer and properly applied, and shall see that the county board of education, for which he shall require a fee in advance of one dollar on his regular examination days, shall begin on the second Thursdays in July, September, November and April, every year, and for the examination of teachers at any other time than above named, he shall require of such applicants a fee of \$1.50, in advance, and all of salaries for examination both of the public and private examinations shall be paid by the county supervisor to the treasurer of the county board of education to go to the general school fund of the county. The school fund of the county shall be designated by the county supervisor when in his discretion it may be for the convenience of the teachers.

Sec. 19. Third grade teachers are hereby abolished, and there shall be but two grades of teachers, the first grade and the second grade, and the salary of the first grade shall be \$1.50 per day, and the salary of the second grade shall be \$1.00 per day, and the salary of the first grade shall be \$1.50 per day, and the salary of the second grade shall be \$1.00 per day.

Sec. 20. The compensation of the county supervisor shall be not less than two dollars nor over three dollars per day for each day he is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, and he shall be present monthly to the county board of education and shall be present monthly to the county board of education and shall be present monthly to the county board of education.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the county supervisor to advise with the teachers as to the best methods of instruction, and to see that the progress of education in other counties, cities, and States; he shall have authority to examine the schools in his county, and to see that the progress of education in other counties, cities, and States; he shall have authority to examine the schools in his county, and to see that the progress of education in other counties, cities, and States.

Sec. 22. The county board of education may provide for an institute for each year of at least one week's duration annually, to be conducted by the county supervisor, or some practical educator well qualified to give instruction on the branches taught in the public schools, and the best methods of teaching the same, and the history and theory of education.

Sec. 23. In case the State Superintendent shall have sufficient evidence at any time that any county supervisor or any member of the county board of education, or is not discharging the duties of his office as required by this act, or is guilty of immoral or disreputable conduct, he shall report the matter to the county board of education, which shall have evidence in the case, and if, after careful investigation, they find sufficient cause for removal, they shall declare the office vacant at once and proceed to elect his successor. PROVIDED, however, that either party may appeal from the decision of the county board of education to the State board of education, which shall have full power to investigate and review the decision of the county board of education.

Sec. 24. In case the county supervisor shall have sufficient evidence at any time that any member of the county board of education, or is not discharging the duties of his office as required by this act, or is guilty of immoral or disreputable conduct, he shall report the matter to the county board of education, which shall have evidence in the case, and if, after careful investigation, they find sufficient cause for removal, they shall declare the office vacant at once and proceed to elect his successor. PROVIDED, however, that either party may appeal from the decision of the county board of education to the State board of education, which shall have full power to investigate and review the decision of the county board of education.

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An Act To Revise and Improve The Public School System.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: (Continued from last week.)

Sec. 15. All orders for the payment of teachers' salaries, for building, repairs, school furnishings, or for the payment of money for any purpose whatsoever before it shall be a valid order in the hands of the county treasurer, shall be signed first by at least three members of the committee, then by the county supervisor who shall place his seal upon it. PROVIDED HOWEVER, that no order shall be signed by the county supervisor for more money than is in the credit of that district for the fiscal year.

Sec. 16. The school committee of each district shall keep a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all money received by them from the appropriation of the county school fund, and from all other sources whatsoever, and shall also keep an accurate account with each school in their district of the money apportioned by them to said school, and of the money received by said school from pupils, and the amount expended by the committee of said school for teachers' salaries and all other purposes.

Sec. 17. The county board of education shall meet annually at the court house in the said county on the first Mondays in June, July, September and January, and may sit on any day to day until such matters as may properly come before them are disposed of, and may meet on such other times upon the call of the chairman of the board as may be necessary. PROVIDED, that the compensation of the members of the board shall not exceed two dollars per diem and mileage as is now allowed to the board of county commissioners.

Sec. 18. The county supervisor shall be ex officio the Secretary of the county board of education, and shall see that all moneys belonging to the school fund are properly paid to the treasurer and properly applied, and shall see that the county board of education, for which he shall require a fee in advance of one dollar on his regular examination days, shall begin on the second Thursdays in July, September, November and April, every year, and for the examination of teachers at any other time than above named, he shall require of such applicants a fee of \$1.50, in advance, and all of salaries for examination both of the public and private examinations shall be paid by the county supervisor to the treasurer of the county board of education to go to the general school fund

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B. Butler."

LET THE PEOPLE GET AWAKE.

No honest man can deny the statement that the Peoples Party has been the chief agency by which the people have been advised and instructed—so far as that instruction has gone—of the danger that exists and is rapidly growing from the increasing encroachment and audacious impudence of corporation and monopoly greed. Some men are continually lifting a warning voice on matters of this kind, and these warnings are so loud and clear as to make it a wonder why more people do not see and act upon the facts made so clear. One of these men is Governor Pinckney, of Michigan. In his message to the legislature he touched upon the question of existing and growing corporate power in such a way as to indicate that Michigan is having an experience with railroad rings and kings something like that which North Carolina is now having. He set forth the fact that the question of granting public franchises by the State and by municipal authorities, and the conditions under which they should be granted and operated is one of the greatest problems with which we have to deal. A public franchise, when it has passed beyond State or municipal control, may become a power greater than the sovereignty of municipal power. It may become an engine of oppression and corruption. The moment a franchise is granted, the whole people surrender to a few of their number the right to exercise a public function, and the question which should be considered is what proportion of that right should be reserved to the people themselves in the way of regulation and control.

Combinations and consolidations by franchise owners are growing all over the United States. These combinations and consolidations are for the purpose of keeping up tolls. The amount of wealth that is being accumulated in the hands of a few by these favored holders of special privileges is appalling. These tolls are indirect taxes, and to the extent that the right to regulate the tolls is abandoned by the sovereign or the local power to the franchise owner, to that extent the right to levy taxes is given away. The State or the municipality appoints an agent for a period of thirty years, more than the life of the generation, and before the term has half expired the agent becomes the master and the master becomes the slave.

By way of illustration, the amount actually invested in a railroad is one million dollars. After the road is completed it is mortgaged and bonded for two million. This could only be done by executing a mortgage upon the license itself. In other words the few men who formed the company and their associates advanced a million dollars and immediately thereafter placed a mortgage upon the industry and earnings of the people for thirty years to come to the amount of two millions and then when the question of regulating the fares is brought up the government authorities are met with the bland statement that the original owners have transferred their vested rights to innocent purchasers and in order to pay the bonus of a million dollars, and the interest upon it for the thirty years, the company cannot live if the fare is reduced.

This system of indirect taxation is going on in every State and city in the United States, and hundreds of millions of dollars of fictitious values, which must represent some form of human labor, have been created for a few by the simple stroke of the pen, and in order to pay these immense sums tribute to land upon every man, woman and child in the country. It simply means that these hundreds of millions of dollars are to be taken from the ordinary channels of legitimate trade to the injury of every mercantile and manufacturing and farming industry in the land, for no interest can suffer without a corresponding injury to all. It is not strange that in the presence of this insidious, but constant process of concentration, hoarded fortunes, wise statesmen and profound political scholars wonder why the few become rich and the many become poor.

Why do so many prominent politicians take sides with the gold-diggers? For the same reason that a jackass follows the man that carries the barley—Sil Knight.

A STRONG AND VIGOROUS LETTER

In the last issue of the CAUCASIAN we published a strong and vigorous letter from Col. W. S. Pearson, of Morganton. Every voter who falls in with that letter should get the last issue of the CAUCASIAN and read it. After stating clearly the political conditions, and reviewing the action of the last Legislature, he makes some vigorous and timely suggestions for the future. Col. Pearson is a Jeffersonian Democrat and wrote from that standpoint.

From his review of the last Legislature we clip the following:
"Of the three parties in the last Legislature it must be apparent to any disinterested observer that the straight Populists manifested the most confidence in the future to the largest share of popular confidence."
"They resisted all overtures from their erring brethren, who had gone over to the common enemy, to divide with them the price of the betrayal, preferring to endure loss of office rather than to enjoy it under conditions which implied a loss of self-respect and an abandonment of solemn pledges made to the voters from the stump and in the press."

"The Democratic contingent, with a few striking exceptions, seemed ready to divide the spoils of office with the traitors to the cause. Col. Pearson's prize he won that rainy night last fall at Burlington."

Col. Pearson proceeds to express great chagrin and regret that a large majority of the Democratic representatives in the Legislature should have betrayed the people and joined hands with the Republican representatives in serving monopolists and defeating the wholesome and needed legislation proposed by the Peoples Party. It was not only on the lease question that this old party combination betrayed the people into the hands of the monopolists, but also on the questions of reducing freight and passenger rates, prohibiting the free pass inquiry, preventing the removal of cases to Federal Courts, and dozens of other reforms for which the Peoples Party has contended and which the people demanded and needed, in common fairness and equity. Col. Pearson then appeals to the great rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and to whatever element of the Republican party who believes in the principles of Lincoln, and who stood with Governor Russell in his position on the lease question in the last Legislature, to join hands and uphold the principles for which the Peoples Party is contending. He further appeals to these patriotic elements to unite in the next campaign to elect a Legislature to redeem the State from corporate rule.

The closing sentence of Col. Pearson's strong and vigorous letter is in the following language:
"Certainly in my humble way, with tongue and pen, I shall labor to the end in the Democratic party if permitted, in the Populist party if not so permitted."

The Peoples Party most cordially and heartily welcomes the cooperation of all patriots like Col. Pearson in any party. On the night that the last Legislature adjourned the Peoples Party members in caucus passed a resolution laying down the same line of fight for the next campaign, and declaring the readiness of the Peoples Party to co-operate two years from now or in the next campaign with all men of all parties who would enter the fight pledged for these reforms. The following are two of the resolutions referred to:

Resolved, 1st, That the Peoples Party appeal to the people against the action of their faithless representatives.

2nd, That we will continue to fight for the same reforms for which we have contended in this Legislature, and stand ready to welcome into our ranks or to extend the cordial hand of co-operation to all those who are against the grasping greed of monopoly and the grinding tolls of the gold trust, who are willing to stand faithfully on the side of truth and justice to the end.

THE KIND OF "HARMONY" WE FAVOR.
The Okla. Messenger (a paper edited by Mr. Burkitt, who was elected President of what is left of the N. R. P. A. to succeed Vandervoort), attempts in its last editorial to take THE CAUCASIAN to task. It refers to the editorial in our issue of March 18th, headed, "The Path to Victory Along This Line," and "How to Judge a True Populist," and claims to endorse the sentiments contained in these editorials, but proceeds to find fault with us because in the same issue of THE CAUCASIAN we exposed Vandervoort and the two fellows from North Carolina named Babb and K-st-l-r, who imposed upon the Memphis meeting under the false pretense that they were Populists.

If the Messenger really prefers that kind of company, then we have nothing more to say. The same paper also complains because THE CAUCASIAN continues to expose and condemn the Mark Hanna "bolters and boot-lers" who masquerade as Populists in order that they may better serve the Republican party.

Now THE CAUCASIAN wants "harmony" among all true Populists, but we do not want and will not have harmony with such fellows as those referred to above. They are not Populists. They are the most detestable enemies of the Peoples Party, and are the extent of their ability and as far as they can hide their hypocrisy. Colonel Burkitt makes a great mistake and does himself an injustice when he undertakes to defend them and to champion their cause. If the Peoples Party is to continue to prosper and grow and hold the confidence of the people, it must do without the aid of the old party's d-d-n-e. It must drive every traitor from its ranks just as Satan was driven from the company of angels in Heaven. It must do this as soon as it can.

debated both the old parties. If the Republican party had taken the same vigorous action to purify their ranks as the Populist caucus did at Raleigh, then they would today be respectively standing squarely for the principles laid down by Lincoln and Jefferson, and the people would be prosperous instead of being betrayed and bankrupt.

We want harmony with the tools of monopolists and the enemies of good government. We will fight this class of men to the bitter death wherever we find them. We want harmony with those who have the heart and courage to join in this fight and to remain true to the end. This kind of harmony makes a united and aggressive party, and will bring to our ranks (thus kept pure) the best element of the two old parties. Any other kind of harmony means corruption, disintegration and death.

A COMBINATION OF IGNORANCE AND AUDACITY.

The following letter appeared in the News and Observer:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3, 1897.
To the Editor:—The people of Moore county heartily endorse the stand of the News and Observer during the recent struggle for Populism, and right and Rep-Pop. for die, and never has Moore county had a better representative than Rev. H. H. Lawton.

There are no words in the English language sufficiently strong to express my disapproval of the North Carolina Railroad lease, and the decision of Judge Simonon. I and the people of Moore county hope that Governor Russell will do his best to down this infamous injunction case and that disastrous lease of the North Carolina Railroad. The people generally are indignant over the act of our last Legislature.

Long live the News and Observer and the freedom of North Carolinians. J. H. GUGG.

For a combination of ignorance or cheek on the part of the writer of this communication and of audacity on the part of the News and Observer in printing it, this surpasses anything we have seen. The writer evidently has the right name. He is a "guesser" from Guessville. The idea of endorsing the "recent struggle of Democrats for the right" when twenty-three out of twenty-seven Democrats in the House, and all Democrats in the Senate, stood by the infamous secret 99-year lease heads off any conception that we have seen advanced. And the News and Observer prints it without any explanation, thus seeking to leave the impression that this reported course of the Democrats is true. Even the very Democratic representative from Moore county, who is so highly commended, was one of those who stood by the corporations against the people.

As long as people will read such rot as this without question, and as long as people and papers that print such rot shall have any of the confidence of the people, just so long must those people remain in a state of political darkness and moral blindness.

INJUNCTION NUMBERS.

The corporation and monopoly "injunctionists" are still at work. A new injunction has just been issued by the same Judge—same Democratic Judge—Simonon, who recently issued an order restraining State officers from bringing suit in the interests of the State. We have already given an account of the fight which occurred in the legislature over the 99 year lease; of how a few brave, patriotic representatives of the people stood in the breach and by magnificent generalship prevented a foreign corporation from getting the legislature to sanction and approve the famous infamous "99 year secret deal." We have also shown how the outcome of the fight left the lease matter in such shape as to permit the bringing of a suit in the State courts to test the validity of that lease; and how the Southern railway—a foreign corporation—fearing such a suit, has managed to secure from a Federal Judge an injunction, or an order restraining the proper representatives of the State from bringing such a suit. All this injunction business, so far, is the result of a conjunction of monopolistic greed and Federal judiciary which latter nearly always seems to be under the influence and power of corporation and monopoly; and the purpose seems to be a disjunction of the State's control and management of its interests and property. If a Judge of any kind, State or Federal, should issue an injunction to the effect that some rich individual or corporation must be restrained from managing his or its own affairs and property for his or its best material interest, a howl would go up that would shake the foundation of the civil government; and the very same forces and papers which are now making such a row because the State desires to look after its material interests would lead in the "hue and cry."

This second injunction is to prevent the Governor and State officers from carrying out the provisions of an act passed by the last legislature concerning the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad in which the State owns a controlling interest. This new act provides that in case any officer of this road should be found wanting in ability, or should fail to perform his duties properly and to the best interests of the State, he may at once be removed. It also provides that hereafter the State's proxy shall be appointed by the Governor

alone, and that he shall call the vote of the State stock in all meetings of the company without regard to the original charter provisions. This Act also declares that the presence of the State's proxy shall be necessary in all meetings of the company to constitute a quorum. No such provision was in the original charter.

Under the old plan, it seems that what are known as the private stockholders were at liberty to take any sort of action whether it was beneficial to the State or not. The new act prevents this, and that seems to be the reason why a certain private stockholder objects to the new law, and is trying to nullify it. This is the general scheme and plan of members of the monopoly and money power. They would not hesitate to ruin the interests of a State or blast the hopes and interests of the people if, by so doing, they could further their own selfish interests. They seem to be gaining more and more power while the people do not seem to awake to the realization of these encroachments.

Three separate efforts were made to secure this last injunction before it was procured. Two of them were made before Judge Melver, of this State, but he appeared to be unable to see any justice in the demand of the "injunction." Then the corporation power resorted to its old tricks—went before a Federal Judge, and lo and behold, the injunction is out.

There will be a hearing of this new order at Greensboro on April 6th—the day after the first injunction procured by the Southern Railway is heard.

TRAFFIC ASSOCIATIONS ARE TRUSTS.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Trans-Missouri freight association a combination in restraint of trade, and therefore an illegal organization under the anti-trust laws, is hailed by the monopoly press as a verdict in the interest of the people. The Associated Press sent out the news with the statement that "it hit the railroads hard." The decision means nothing of the kind. The monopoly press is trying hard to re-establish the confidence of the people in the Supreme Court, so that an other income-tax decision would be tolerated whenever the trusts, monopolies, or money power decided they needed such a decision. The Philadelphia Item, one of the leading newspapers of that city, in an editorial discussing this decision and the general railroad question, says:

"The published rates of freight charges on many of our roads is one thing, and the rates actually charged shippers is another. Frequently the latter has no relation whatever to one another. But the differences—when not declared war—are made in secret, in the shape of secret rebates, and in behalf of a city, town, or firm, while necessarily at the expense of their competitors."

"All this secret rebate business, however, the above decision does not affect in any way. It will go right along just the same and remain secret, and the Interstate Commerce law, and also be more or less the subject of litigation, interstate trade, stock exchange effect, and the making or unmaking of fortunes by those who happen to be inside the ring."

So far as the public is concerned the decision does not make much difference, except in the sustenance of the law against combinations, which, without speaking, are trusts. With or without such associations, interstate trade will be carried on pretty much the same. "But it is highly likely, in case this decision is not sustained, that it will result in the combination, first of all, a few railroads, then in more and more taken in one at a time, of many railroads into one distinct corporation. And where existing charters do not allow such dissolution and reorganization, means in the legislatures to that end will be sought, and all this to the eventual end that pretty much all our railroads shall become one gigantic corporation, with one President and one Board of Directors."

"Everything is now drifting that way, and when that day comes, a pretty good monopoly for offense or defense, that the rest of the government may find it hard to overcome their aggressive influence."

When that day comes, and it is indeed near at hand, the government must take charge of the railroads and operate them at cost without discrimination, but with equal and exact justice to all. This is the only effective remedy from the present and increasing evils from monopoly transportation. If the people, through their government, have not the courage and power to apply this remedy, then the railroads and monopolies will destroy the government and place monarchy over the people.

LET THE TEACH-LET EVENT GUIDE.
Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has written several strong editorials opposed to the calling of a Populist conference at this time. He has shown that such a conference will not produce harmony; but rather cause more friction if held now. He has also shown that we should push our principles during the present year, and reserve questions of policy and method until the present administration has had time to show its hand clearly. He has also shown the folly of the Peoples Party pausing for a year or so against co-operation of reform forces this long because they were expected to show their faith by their works, and that it was not the kind of faith they had professed. When the time came to meet, he was not there, and he did not nominate a veteran free silver man? Not much. Among the candidates for this honor was a man named Bland, a man who had grown gray in the cause of free silver, and out of 122 free silver votes he got 23 votes! And who would nominate a standard-bearer for Speaker, did they nominate a veteran free silver man? Not much. Among the candidates for this honor was a man named Bland, a man who had grown gray in the cause of free silver, and out of 122 free silver votes he got 23 votes! And who would nominate a standard-bearer for Speaker, did they nominate a veteran free silver man? Not much. Among the candidates for this honor was a man named Bland, a man who had grown gray in the cause of free silver, and out of 122 free silver votes he got 23 votes! And who would nominate a standard-bearer for Speaker, did they nominate a veteran free silver man? Not much. Among the candidates for this honor was a man named Bland, a man who had grown gray in the cause of free silver, and out of 122 free silver votes he got 23 votes! And who would nominate a standard-bearer for Speaker, did they nominate a veteran free silver man? Not much. 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